

OXFORD OBSERVER.

VOL. I.

PARIS, (ME.).....THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1824.

NO. 9.

POETRY.

From the New-England Farmer.

BY T. G. FESSENDEN.

"Having food and raiment, let us think with content."

Art thou blest with food and raiment,
Give God thanks for thy portion given;
Gratitude is all the payment,
Thou canst make indulgent Heaven.
Clothing coarse, and scanty substance,
Recompense which labor brings;
With contentment make existence
Happier than the life of Kings.
Why in heaping useless treasures
Shorten life, and health destroy?
Where's the profit of the pleasure
Hoarding what you never enjoy?
Why, for Mammon's paltry profits,
Sell thyself to sin a slave?
Can the Wealth, which swells thy coffers,
Buy exemption from the grave?
Since the thread of life is brittle,
Heed the poet's moral song;
Man in this world needs but little,
And that little needs not long.
Wants by luxury created—
All of artificial kind;
By indulgence never sated,
Weaken and debase the mind.
To the hardy child of nature,
Decent clothes and frugal fare,
Furnish pure enjoyments greater
Than the pampered monarch's share.
Gold, by avarice that's hoarded,
Might as well be in the mine;
Wealth, that's generously afforded,
Can alone be counted thine.
Then if blest with food and raiment,
Let thy gratitude be shown;
No man's merits as a claimant,
Give a right to these alone.

OBSERVER.

PARIS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1824.

BIOGRAPHY OF LA FAYETTE.

[We give the following Biographical Sketch (although it has been published in most of the papers) at this time, believing that it will command more attention from our readers, since the illustrious subject of it has arrived in our country.]

La Fayette was born at Auvergne, in France, in the year 1757. This province, situated west of the Cevennes Mountains, has been from early history distinguished for the valor of its inhabitants, and for the love of Independence. We may well suppose, that La Fayette partook largely of this spirit; for at the early age of 19 he abandoned the luxuries of noble birth and feudal power, to draw his sword in the cause of newly emancipated and still struggling America. He embarked in a ship furnished at his own expense, and arrived safe at Charleston, S. C. in Jan. 1777. We can only appreciate the heroism of La Fayette in thus putting himself at hazard in the cause of Liberty, when we recollect that he was no desperate adventurer, to whom any change must be for the better, but on the other hand a man of noble birth and hereditary fortune, surrounded by relatives and friends, and even at this early period of his life, bound to his home by the strongest and dearest tie, the affection of a beloved wife. But tearing himself from these endearments, he repaired to the standard of American freedom and soon became one of its most distinguished champions. Immediately on his arrival in America he entered the army as a volunteer, in which capacity he served till the 31st of July following, when he was nominated by Congress a Major General. In consequence of his zeal and his illustrious connexions, in many engagements he was much distinguished, especially in the battle of Brandywine, in which, when wounded, he refused to quit the field. On the succeeding 26th of November, he attacked and defeated a body of Hessians of superior force, for which exploit he was entrusted with a suitable separate command.

In 1779, he returned on a visit to France, and at Paris, a sword was presented to him by the American Minister, in the name of Congress. While in France, his zeal and assiduity in urging the cause of this country on the French government, were attended with very considerable success. He returned from France and landed at Boston, with large reinforcements, in 1780. In the following year, 1781, he was sent to Virginia with separate command for the purpose of driving Arnold from that State; but failed from a want of the co-operation of the French forces. He however rendered good service in checking the marauding expedition of Gen. Phillips. Soon after he was opposed to Lord Cornwallis, and displayed so much ability, that he excited even the praises of his bold and skillful antagonist. His manœuvres were well conceived and adroitly executed, and although his army was in great want and suffering, by liberal donations from his own purse he was able to supply their wants and relieve their sufferings. At one time he made a donation of 10,000 dollars from his own purse to purchase clothing. In the last act of the great drama of our Revolution, the capture of Cornwallis, he acted a conspicuous part. Having

served through all the vicissitudes of several eventful campaigns, seen the war terminate by the triumph of Liberty and Independence, heard the sweet sounds of peace once more within our borders, and witnessed this country assume her rank among the nations of the earth, with happier prospects than had ever before blest the struggles of a nation, in 1784 he embarked for his native country, honored and beloved by the people to whom he had devoted himself.

The enthusiasm with which he was welcomed in France, was almost unparalleled. At the commencement of the French Revolution he was elected a member of the States Generally his native province. In 1789, in that Assembly, he proposed the celebrated Declaration of Rights, and was, in consequence of his bold stand against the power of the Court, elected President of the Assembly, and Commander of the National Guard. During this trying period, La Fayette, far from participating in the sanguinary measures of the Revolution, did all in his power to restrain them, and it was probably owing to his efforts, that the lives of the King, and Queen and other individuals, were not earlier sacrificed to the violence of the overzealous revolutionists. In 1790 his great popularity pointed him out for the important and responsible station of General in Chief of the National Guard. Here he devoted himself to the cause of Liberty and to the maintenance of public tranquility. Holding, as it were, middle ground between the two great parties: that then divided the French nation, he was able to control the efforts of both. He gave during this time his vote for trial by jury and for the emancipation of people of color.

In 1791 the tide of his influence began to ebb. He was unjustly suspected by the National Assembly, and even his troops were affected by intrigues of his enemies. When the King fled, his flight was attributed to La Fayette. The King having been taken at Varennes, La Fayette was assailed on the one side by the Royalists and by Marat and his party on the other. When however the Constitution was soon after adopted in France, he resigned his command, on which occasion a gold medal and a bust of Washington were presented to him by the city of Paris. He was also offered a compensation for all his losses, by the revolution, which he magnanimously declined.

In 1792 he was appointed to the command of the army of the Ardennes. In consequence of the wanton indignities offered to the King, La Fayette repaired to Paris, where he used his efforts to restrain them. On the memorable 10th of August, and after the flight of the Royal Family to the National Assembly for safety, La Fayette was deprived of his command, having vainly endeavored to restrain the outrages of the mob. The Swiss Guard were all massacred, and La Fayette, now the object of popular fury, was obliged to fly for his life. A price was set on his head and the medal given him by the city of Paris was broken to pieces, in public, by a common hangman. Having reached Germany, he was first arrested by the Duke of Saxe-Teschew, who actually commenced preparations for his ignominious execution. The King of Prussia, however, interfered and the sentence of death was commuted to that of close confinement in the dungeons of Wessel and Magdeburgh. After a year's suffering in the latter, he was delivered into the hands of the Emperor of Austria, by whom he was immediately thrown in chains into the filthy dungeon of Olmutz. His wife and two lovely daughters, (Virginia and Carolina) hearing of his situation, repaired to him and shared his sufferings. In the mean time his estate had been confiscated.

But the sympathies of America were awakened by his and his family's sufferings. Washington, besides making every effort to procure his release, made from his private purse a generous remittance to supply his immediate wants. Application followed from every quarter for his release, but the Emperor of Austria, considering him one of the principal agents in the degradation, imprisonment and subsequent execution of the King and Queen of France, was inexorable. Two years had thus been spent by La Fayette in this most painful situation, when a bold and generous design was formed by Dr. Bollman, an Hanoverian, to release him. In this scheme he obtained the co-operation of Francis K. Huger, a young, bold, and active American. Huger was the son of Col. Huger, into whose house La Fayette first entered, when landing at Charleston, S. C. in a violent storm, and by whom La Fayette had been introduced to Washington. They concerted their measures, agreed to travel together; Huger feigned illness, and Bollman was his physician. Having taken up a temporary abode at Olmutz, they contrived to gain the confidence of the jailer, and frequently visited the prison, where they soon opened a correspondence with La Fayette, which continued some time and was so managed as to excite no suspicion. Notes were written and sent unsealed, apparently containing merely inquiries after his health, but written on the other side in a preparation, which was invisible till exposed to heat. A plan was thus concerted for his escape and a day fixed for its execution. The day arrives; but it was ordered by superintending Providence, that La Fayette should suffer still longer. One of the

best contrived plans, whose execution commenced under the most favorable auspices, after a train of romantic but untoward events entirely failed. La Fayette, after having gone as far as ten miles from his prison, was re-taken and conveyed to the old place of confinement, where Huger had been imprisoned before him. Bollman successfully made his escape, but finding that his plan had failed and that his friend was imprisoned, he voluntarily surrendered himself, in order to participate in his fate. Bollman and Huger were imprisoned for a conspiracy against the Austrian government; they were however finally tried on a charge for planning and aiding the escape of La Fayette, and were convicted. They were first to have been imprisoned for life, but liberty induced the judges to change for a shorter term, first to fourteen years, next to seven years, next to one year, and finally to one week. La Fayette remained in his dungeon under circumstances of great hardship till 1793, when peace having been restored between France and Austria, he was, at the intercession of Napoleon, liberated. Confinement had destroyed the health of his wife, and impaired that of his daughters, and his own suffered materially for a considerable period. Upon his liberation he lived for some time at Hamburg, but on the overthrow of the Directory in France he returned to his native land and lived on his estate till the first abdication of Napoleon, when he was elected a Deputy. On the final restoration of the Bourbons, he again returned to private life, when he was again elected a Deputy, though opposed by the whole force of the ministry. At the last election he was unsuccessful, because the most unjustifiable means were taken to prevent his success.

La Fayette is now nearly 68 years old, with a vigorous constitution for his years. His family is truly patriarchal. His two daughters and his two sons and their respective families live with this illustrious man at his Castle of La Grange. A gentleman who spent a week at his house a few weeks since, says: "they had thirteen children—corresponding in number to that of the old United States—and most of them marked in their names with something American. La Fayette is their head—their protector—the being of all others on earth endeared to them by a thousand ties. He has only been once married. At the age of 19, he left the arms of his wife, and the sweets of home, to fight for a people to whom he was not known, and who had no claims upon him; but he felt for their wrongs, and he was determined in opposition to the wishes of his friends to battle for liberty in the New World; notwithstanding the strongest affection bound him to his wife. She shared his dungeon with him; sacrificed her life, in fact, for her affectionate husband—and to this day he makes it a sacred and invariable rule to abandon the pleasures of society on the anniversary week of his wife's dissolution. "You must not go this week to La Grange," said the American consul to his friend) it is the week devoted to the memory of his lamented wife."

Whenever he walks into the fields, he generally takes some of his grand children with him. He amuses himself with their prattling, joins in their little sports, and contributes to their happiness. Such is the man whose name fills the whole of Europe with his fame; the man who has contributed to establish the liberties of the New World. Such is the man who is at this moment an object of the greatest curiosity and admiration to the American people; and whose arrival on our shores will be a sort of National Jubilee.

For the Oxford Observer.

Sketches of the Mineralogy and Geology of Oxford County.....No. 2.

[Continued from the last paper.]

MOUNT MICA.

Feldspar.—This is found at Mount Mica, in a number of its varieties, and is very beautiful. It sometimes exhibits a fine flesh color. It is also compact, exhibiting a crystalline structure, and passing into *Adularia* of a beautiful blue color. Cleavelandite, mentioned above, is a subspecies or variety of Feldspar.

Pinite is found in an adjoining ledge, in long brown cylindrical prisms, and may be easily cut with a knife. Their gangue is a coarse granite; they are associated with scoriol, and are mostly pseudomorphous. Some of the specimens contain Iron Pyrites, in cubical crystals. A few of the prisms have been observed to be hexedral. This mineral derives its name from a mine called *Pine*, in Saxony, and is not common to this country.

Sulphuret of Molybdenia is abundant in many of the ledges in this vicinity, disseminated through the rock, mostly in small scales, and unless closely examined, might be passed over as Mica.

Graphite.—From a Greek word signifying, to write, and is commonly called black lead. Some rich specimens have been found in a neighboring field.

Ferruginous Oxide of Tungsten.—Some fine specimens of this rare mineral have been found at Mount Mica, loose in the soil, around the ledge. The color is a shining black, exhibiting a resinous or metallic lustre. The ore is uncommonly heavy, resembling in its ap-

pearance and crystallization, the specular oxide of iron, excepting that the faces of the crystals are not *irised*. It is not obedient to the magnet, and is mixed, a good deal, with the Cleavelandite. Its structure is foliated, and the forms of its crystals, from supposed bevelments and truncations, have not yet been ascertained. The United States afford but one or two localities of this metal.

Arsenical Iron.—One specimen of this variety of iron, has been found at this place, weighing about 3 pounds. It was *amorphous*, imbedded in the mica, exhibiting a silver-white appearance, and in collision with any hard substance, exhaled strongly the odour of garlic.

Phosphate of Iron is found near by here, in a swamp, adhering to the surfaces of the rock, in *manultery* formations, and also loose in the soil, in small globular masses, that break easily, and exhibit a fine blue color.

Phosphate of Lime is found here, associated with Quartz. It exhibits a lively green color, and phosphoresces on hot iron.

Carbonate of Lime is found at Mount Mica in the strata of Gneiss, which is frequently curiously tortuous in its construction. *Actynolite* is found to accompany it, together with Hornblende.

Garnets are found disseminated through most of the rocks at Mount Mica, but in imperfect crystals.

Graphic Granite.—This very beautiful variety of Granite is also found at Mount Mica, and its vicinity. The transparent Quartz is firmly imbedded in a beautiful white feldspar, and with such regularity, that it closely resembles what might be supposed to be, some ancient inscription. The Quartz is sometimes irregularly scattered through the feldspar, appearing in small points and triangles.

Quartz.—Most of the Quartz, at this place is of a coarse granular construction, and rich in its crystallization. Some crystals have been found *five inches in length*, and two in diameter—they are frequently so flattened, as to appear like tables with their edges bevelled. Beautiful specimens of the *smoky quartz* are found here, finely crystallized. One has been found, where the crystals have clustered around one end of a large prism, in a beautiful conical formation. The prism which seems to be a kind of nucleus, is 2 inches in diameter; the circumference of the cone is 15 inches. The crystals, which would probably number between one and two hundred, are mostly *doubly terminated*, having short prisms, and of a very dark color. The interstices between them, are considerably filled up with the *Lepidolite* and the *Tourmalines*. Some of the Quartz at this locality exhibits a beautiful rose-color, passing into a light pink.

Emerald of the subspecies *Beryl* is found here, in distinct six-sided prisms, and possessing a fine green color. Many of the crystals are white or nearly so.

Chalcedony.—A few specimens of this mineral have been obtained from this place. It was in spots of some considerable thickness, of a milky appearance, and adhering to the surface of Quartz.

Basalt.—This interesting mineral, in amorphous formations, is supposed to occur here, in veins from one to two feet in width, and traversing many of the granite ledges in this vicinity, in Northeasterly and Southwesterly directions. It has a black metallic aspect, and generally breaks into *cubical fragments*. Olivine is supposed to be discovered in it.

Green Oxide of Uranium is supposed to be discovered here, in small masses or crystals, in the coarse granite, mixed with the other minerals. It may here be remarked, that many of these minerals are the *geognostics* of the more useful metals, and it is not unlikely that tin may yet be found.

Hornstone.—Fine specimens of this mineral are found imbedded in the feldspar. They are translucent and appear very beautiful.

Talc.—This is found here mixed with the Quartz. It is soft and unctuous to the touch, exhibiting a white color, and also a fine apple green. It is quite abundant on a neighboring hill.

Steatite.—Pseudomorphous crystals of this variety of Talc have been observed here of a bright honey yellow color. They are easily cut with the knife.

I might swell the catalogue of the Mount Mica minerals to an uncommon extent, if I should take the pains to enumerate all that are found there. I have mentioned only those that are the more beautiful and uncommon. The locality is but about one day's ride from White Hills, and as that is becoming a fashionable resort for mineralogists, they will find it well worth their while to make an excursion in favor of Mount Mica. Most of the minerals at this locality are rare in the United States.—Massachusetts, except this, affords the only one of the *Lepidolite*, and the *Tourmalines*, and that is said to be nearly exhausted. As this has been recently discovered, if the information can be extended, it will be bestowing quite a favor upon the "rock breaking fraternity."

VIATOR.

The wisdom of actions is better than the wisdom of words, for in the moral as in the vegetable kingdom, one may plant and another may water, but it is the light and warmth of living energy, which like the brighter ray of heaven, can alone give the increase.

FOR THE OXFORD OBSERVER.
RETROSPECT.

when pleasures prove to be brief, empty, and irresponsible as duration. Return to that sublime convention, where the glories of immortality

and when I happened to be in the village on

Just at this crisis a splendid gig drove up, and an elegant young man sprang out of it, exclaiming: "In father, what's the matter here?"

At Swan Lane, between Duroin and Peckinpaugh, there was a public house, which has now lost its name, the sign taken down, but the place is yet standing, and very much resembles a public bar. Mr. T. and two Irishmen occupied the house, one of whom said, "Please, your honor, is Irish travelers well conducted there?" "Yes," said Mr. T. "the young Irishmen at half price." "Then bid Turk to their camp," said Pat. "I hope they will never get any more of us they won't under wage."

From the Christian Watchman

governable as duration. Return to that sublime elevation, where the glories of immortality

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From the Trustees Fund

so intimately connected, that the reader would find little pleasure in being introduced to the persons, who are represented in the summer morning, when I happened to be in the village, on

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"LOVE ALL, DO WRONG TO NONE, BE CHECK'D FOR SILENCE BUT NEVER TAX'D FOR SPEECH."—Shakespeare.

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MOUNT MICA.

Feldspar.—This is found at Mount Mica, in a number of its varieties, and is very beautiful. It sometimes exhibits a fine flesh color. It is also compact, exhibiting a crystalline structure, and passing into *Adularia* of a beautiful blue color. Cleavelandite, mentioned above, is a subspecies or variety of Feldspar.

Pinite is found in an adjoining ledge, in long brown cylindrical prisms, and may be easily cut with a knife. Their gangue is a coarse granite; they are associated with schlor, and are mostly pseudomorphous. Some of the specimens contain *Iron Pyrites*, in cubical crystals. A few of the prisms have been observed to be hexagonal. This mineral derives its name from a mine called *Pint*, in Saxony, and is not common to this country.

Sulphuret of Molybdena is abundant in many of the ledges in this vicinity, disseminated through the rock, mostly in small scales, and unless closely examined, might be passed over as mica.

Graphite.—From a Greek word signifying, to write, and is commonly called black lead. Some rich specimens have been found in a neighboring field.

Ferruginous Oxide of Tungsten.—Some fine specimens of this rare mineral have been found at Mount Mica, loose in the soil, around the ledge. The color is a shining black, exhibiting a resinous or metallic lustre. The ore is uncommonly heavy, resembling in its ap-

pearance and crystallization, the specular oxide of iron, excepting that the faces of the crystals are not irised. It is not obedient to the magnet, and is mixed, a good deal, with the Cleavelandite. Its structure is foliated, and the joints of its crystals, from supposed berevements and truncations, have not yet been ascertained. The United States afford but one or two localities of this metal.

Arsenical Iron.—One specimen of this variety of Iron, has been found at this place, weighing about 3 pounds. It was amorphous, imbedded in the mica, exhibiting a silver-white appearance, and in collision with any hard substance, exhaled strongly the odour of garlic.

Phosphate of Iron is found near by here, in a swamp, adhering to the surfaces of the rock, in mamillary formations, and also loose in the soil, in small globular masses, that break easily, and exhibit a fine blue color.

Phosphate of Lime is found here, associated with Quartz. It exhibits a lively green color, and phosphoresces on hot iron.

Carbonate of Lime is found at Mount Mica in the strata of Gneiss, which is frequently curiously tortuous in its construction. Actynolite is found to accompany it, together with Hornblende.

Garnets are found disseminated through most of the rocks at Mount Mica, but in imperfect crystals.

Graphic Granite.—This very beautiful variety of Granite is also found at Mount Mica, and its vicinity. The transparent Quartz is firmly imbedded in a beautiful white feldspar, and with such regularity, that it closely resembles what might be supposed to be, some ancient inscription. The Quartz is sometimes irregularly scattered through the feldspar, appearing in small points and triangles.

Quartz.—Most of the Quartz, at this place is of a coarse granular construction, and rich in its crystallization. Some crystals have been found five inches in length, and two in diameter—they are frequently so flattened, as to appear like tables with their edges bevelled. Beautiful specimens of the smoky quartz are found here, finely crystallized. One has been found, where the crystals have clustered around one end of a large prism, in a beautiful conical formation. The prism which seems to be a kind of nucleus, is 2 inches in diameter; the circumference of the cone is 15 inches. The crystals, which would probably number between one and two hundred, are mostly doubly terminated, having short prisms, and of a very dark color. The interstices between them, are considerably filled up with the Lepidolite and the Tourmalines. Some of the Quartz at this locality exhibits a beautiful rose color, passing into a light pink.

Emerald of the subspecies Beryl is found here, in distinct six-sided prisms, and possessing a fine green color. Many of the crystals are white or nearly so.

Chalcedony.—A few specimens of this mineral have been obtained from this place. It was in spots of some considerable thickness, of a milky appearance, and adhering to the surface of Quartz.

Basalt.—This interesting mineral, in amorphous formations, is supposed to occur here, in veins from one to two feet in width, and traversing many of the granite ledges in this vicinity, in Northeasterly and Southwesterly directions. It has a black metallic aspect, and generally breaks into cubical fragments. Olivine is supposed to be discovered in it.

Green Oxide of Uranium is supposed to be discovered here, in small masses or crystals, in the coarse granite, mixed with the other minerals. It may here be remarked, that many of these minerals are the geognostics of the more useful metals, and it is not unlikely that tin may yet be found.

Hornstone.—Fine specimens of this mineral are found imbedded in the feldspar. They are translucent and appear very beautiful.

Talc.—This is found here mixed with the Quartz. It is soft and unctuous to the touch, exhibiting a white color, and also a fine apple green. It is quite abundant on a neighboring hill.

Steatite.—Pseudomorphous crystals of this variety of Talc have been observed here of a bright honey yellow color. They are easily cut with the knife.

I might swell the catalogue of the Mount Mica minerals to an uncommon extent, if I should take the pains to enumerate all that are found there. I have mentioned only those that are the more beautiful and uncommon. The locality is but about one day's ride from the White Hills, and as that is becoming a fashionable resort for mineralogists, they will find it well worth their while to make an excursion in favor of Mount Mica. Most of the minerals at this locality are rare in the United States. Massachusetts, except this, affords the only one of the Lepidolite, and the Tourmalines, and that is said to be nearly exhausted. As this has been recently discovered, if the information can be extended, it will be bestowing quite a favor upon the "rock breaking fraternity."

VIATOR.

The wisdom of actions is better than the wisdom of words, for in the moral as in the vegetable kingdom, one may plant and another may water, but it is the light and warmth of living energy, which like the brighter ray of heaven, can alone give the increase.

OBSERVER.

PARIS, THURSDAY MORN. SEPT. 2, 1824.

THE S. J. COURT.

Which commenced its session on Tuesday of last week, adjourned on Saturday noon last until the third Tuesday in October next. The Court gave a decision at this term, confirming the powers of the Court of Sessions in extending the Prison limits to the exterior bounds of the County. Most of our readers will doubtless recollect that the Court of Sessions for the County of Cumberland, passed an order extending their Prison limits to the extent of their County. This was considered, by some, as exceeding their powers, and accordingly some bonds given by poor debtors were put in suit—on which the Court have given the above decision; and it now seems that the Courts of Sessions in this State have it in their power virtually to abolish imprisonment for debt.

FRIENDLY VISITS.

We take this opportunity to say that our workmen are now so well acquainted with their business, as to be enabled to DISPENSE with some of the visits they have heretofore so bountifully received. And to save the trouble of calling too often to query about the manuscripts of our correspondents, we purpose to wait on such as feel anxious to know, every Saturday evening, from six to nine o'clock.

MARRIED.

In Sumner, 22d inst. by B. Carey, Esq. Mr. John Brown, of Sumner, to Miss Huldah Gardner, of Buckfield.
In Livermore, by F. F. Haines, Esq. Mr. Benjamin Fellows, to Miss Nancy C. Turner.

DIED.

Drowned the 16th inst. in Dorothy pond, in Millbury, Mr. Marmaduke Rawson, of Sutton, aged 47.
In Berlin, on the 29th ult. Mr. Daniel Carter, aged 62 years.
In Pennsylvania, the 16th inst. the venerable CHARLES THOMPSON, aged 85, one of the most known and most virtuous, steadfast, energetic and useful Patriots of the American Revolution, during which he was sole Secretary of Congress.—He possessed a strong mind, enriched with various learning, and was as eminent a Christian, as he was honorable as a Man.
It may be worthy of remark, that on the same day that one distinguished Revolutionary worthy, visited our new World, another eminent Revolutionary worthy departed for the World of Spirits.

In Warrville, on Friday last, Asa Dalton, Esq. Post-master of that place, aged 34.
In Newton, on Sunday last, while on a visit to her father, Gen. Wm. Hull, Mrs. Caroline, wife of Rufus K. Page, Esq. of Hallowell, aged 32.

OXFORD NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR.

ALBION K. PARRIS.

FOR ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

AT LARGE.

Hon. Thomas Fillebrown,
OF WINTHROP, and

Hon. James Campbell,
OF HARRINGTON.

OXFORD ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

Hon. Benjamin Chandler,
OF PARIS.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS.

OXFORD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Hon. Enoch Lincoln.

OF PARIS.

FOR SENATORS TO THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

OXFORD COUNTY.

Hon. Cornelius Holland,
OF CANTON, and

Hon. James W. Ripley,
OF FRYEBURG.

Hon. Joshua Gage,
OF AUGUSTA, and

Hon. William Chadwick,
OF PORTLAND.

are also in nomination for electors of President and Vice President, to be chosen at large.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

JACKSON CAUCUS.

Pursuant to public notice, the friends of Gen. Jackson, on the evening of the 26th ult. convened at the Court House, in Paris, for the purpose of making arrangements to further the pretensions of that gentleman, to the chair of the Presidency. The friends of Mr. Adams having declined to the rear, the partisans of the General came up, and after choosing one Thomas, an upright and staunch man, for Chairman, and one Sumner, a noted quill-driver and reputed to see double, for their Secretary, they arrayed themselves in the manner of a Caucus, and proceeded to pass the following spirited resolutions:

1st. We will use all our best endeavors to secure for Andrew Jackson, the Presidential Chair.—Honestly, if we can; otherwise, if we must.

2. Whereas, it has been reported to us, that Benjamin has had the presumption to keep both eyes open, and neither eye shut, a committee

shall wait upon said Benjamin, and instruct him, that unless he close up his right ear and look with a single eye upon our friend Jackson—verily we will kick him from the land, and he shall no more rule over us.

3d. To raise a board of health to inquire into, and look after the bodies of certain squires in this County, who boil so hotly, in the Presidential affair, that it is feared they may explode, and thereby occasion great mischief.

4th. Every one favorable to our candidate, shall carry about with him a goodly sized hickory, upon which shall be written and engraved, "ultima ratio Jacksonis," and after using all fair arguments, to convince and convert, if unsuccessful, he shall be permitted to draw this cogent and last reason, across the shin or scalp of the disputant, according to the strength of his understanding and the depth of his intellect.

5th. A committee shall be raised to enlighten by an address the people of this county, in the merits of the several Presidential candidates.

As this committee were proceeding in the duty assigned them, a member of the caucus was observed to draw from his hat a paper, and handing it to the Secretary, desired that it might be read aloud; which being done, it was thought so nearly to answer the purpose, that it was unanimously accepted in lieu of a draft from the committee:

Citizens of the United States—I come out now to support the claims of General Andrew Jackson, to the highest office in the gift of the people. I wish that you would listen to me for a while, and weigh deliberately what I say. I have thrust my foot forward into this political arena, not from any interested motives; but from pure love to my country. I have set a spectator to the doings of the wicked and the crafty, until my fibres are strung with indignation—and now, there lies my glove—whoever dares touch it or cross my path, I will scath him and confound him until he shall be glad to hide himself away in utter confusion.

Mr. Adams will not be our next President. Look and see how his friends push him—their zeal waxes in proportion to the desperation of his position, and like cowards who fight bravely when all hope is gone, so do these Adamsites stand by him more valiantly, as their numbers lessen, and their banners descend. Moreover he is not fitted for that office. He is a crusty, ill-tempered, sour crout of a man. He is aristocratic and anti-republican in his notions. He is too deeply read in the craft of his profession. He has said to certain Custom-House Officers, stand by me, and put me into office and verily ye shall continue and wax fat. He is an Apostate Federalist and a renegade politician. He has allied himself to one Ninian Edwards, and verily he trumpeteth forth his own praise, in his governmental Journal.

Nor must Mr. Crawford be our next President. He is not "sua avis in sua corpore." He is a great juggler, and understandeth the working of Cerebus. He harpeth upon the word "Radical," and has stirred up and set in ferment all the scum of the Nation. He has said to divers men, tickle my elbow, and I will scratch your back—Make me a ruler over you, and I will load you with great honors—your enemies will I thrust out of office, and our children shall be given to each other in marriage.

Sit down here Henry Clay and let us have a deal together. You must not be our next President. You have not stability of character, and fortitude of nerve sufficient to fill that office. You are given to tickling the people, and to the playing of Absalom. Your temperament is too sanguine. I fear lest you would deal hardly with the continental powers, and play some tricks upon that Autocrat of all the Russias. Nevertheless, I love you as a man, I revere you as a patriot, and I would almost worship you as an orator. But Harry, you must let slip your hold, upon wite, women and "the Devils pictured beaks." Brother Jonathan begins to look sour.

Our next President must be a man of stability of character, decision of mind and strength of intellect. He must come into power, pledged to no party, or set of men. He must be known to the people from the wisdom, discretion, and ability of his acts. He must, from his age and conduct, have somewhat of a lien upon the gratitude of this people to elevate him to that office. He must be destitute of all chicanery. He must moreover possess that ability and power which would enable him to guard well his trust in great national danger.

Stand forth ANDREW JACKSON, for thou art the man. I feel myself utterly unable to do justice to your merits. Had I but the graphic powers of the Buckfield "Yeoman," or of his coadjutors, "Turner" and "Franklin," or even of the "Parson," I would make the very stones cry out in your favor. I would ransack "Egypt," I would call upon the "Holy Alliance," I would summon up from its confinement to the vasty deep, "that little bit of a triad." I would swell my voice to such a compass, that it should enter and fill every habitation this side of the Rocky Mountains; I would say to them, awake, be up and doing, for the day cometh, and that soon, when Andrew reigneth.

Are you a military man? Jackson then is your compatriot. Are you a brave man? Jackson is your brother. Are you a timid man? Jackson will cover you in battle, and protect you in peace. Are you a patriot, and a lover of your country? Jackson will look to its interests with a single eye; he will ever be vigilant and never found sleeping at his post. Are you, in fact, an honest man? Then give your support to General Jackson, whose every movement will be open, without guile, and operative to his country's welfare. On the other hand, are you a fat office holder? Support

Jackson, then, if you wish to be kicked out. Have you ever plotted treason against this good confederacy? Support Jackson, then, if you wish to be hanged. Are you, in fact, a rascal, an office-seeker, a dishonest speculator, a knave or any thing that is bad? Support Jackson, then, if you wish to be dealt with according to your deserts.

Thus, fellow-citizens, have I drawn the line. Upon one side, stands Andrew Jackson and all the honest, intelligent men of his country—upon the other, all unhanged rascals, fat office holders, lean office-seekers, and leprous Tories—the rest are misguided and blinded men.

COSMOPOLITAN.

N. B.—It was calculated, to have nominated two Senators at the above caucus; but the man of Steele wavered. As to the others, their hearts failed them—they could not "screw their courage to the sticking place."

For the Oxford Observer.

CONVENTION IN OXFORD.

At a meeting of a large number of gentlemen from different towns in the County of Oxford, at the Court House, in Paris, on Thursday evening the 26th of August inst. during the sitting of the S. J. Court—the Convention was called to order by Uriah Holt, Esq. of Norway—Henry Prentiss, Esq. was chosen Chairman and Colonel H. R. Parsons, Secretary.

Resolved, To choose a committee of two to wait on Hon. Benjamin Chandler, and ascertain his views in regard to the most suitable person for a President of the United States, at the ensuing election.

Resolved, That Stephen Chase, of Fryeburg, and Simeon Cummings, of Paris, Esquires, be this committee.

This Committee having performed the service assigned them, made the following report:

"The Committee, who have been appointed at this meeting to wait on Hon. Benjamin Chandler, who has been heretofore nominated by a Convention of this County, as a candidate for Elector of President and Vice-President, and learn of him his views with respect to the Presidential question—respectfully report, that they have discharged the duty assigned them—have had an interview with Judge Chandler, and that he has expressed to your Committee his decided approbation of the election of Hon. John Q. Adams for President of the United States, and that he believes that the support of Mr. Adams for President will meet the views and wishes of the Electors of this District."

STEPHEN CHASE,
SIMEON CUMMINGS.

Resolved, To accept of the report of the Committee appointed to wait on Judge Chandler.

Resolved, That this Convention do approve the sentiments expressed by Judge Chandler, as reported by their Committee, and they do therefore concur with the nomination heretofore made in this County of that gentleman for the Office of Presidential Elector for this District.

HENRY PRENTISS, Chairman.

H. R. PARSONS, Secretary.

SENATORS FOR OXFORD.

Mr. Barton—Some of the Portland newspapers inform the public, that a Caucus held at Paris, last June, recommended and agreed to support Doct. Cornelius Holland, of Canton, and Gen. James W. Ripley, of Fryeburg, as candidates for Senators, to be supported by the Oxford Senatorial District, for the next ensuing political year; and the same gentlemen, and no others, are recommended in your paper for that important and responsible office. But, what have Dr. Small and Gen. Steele done or left undone, that their constituents should so suddenly abandon them? Are we not, in honor, virtually pledged, if their characters stand as fair as they did when elected last year, to elect them once more? This sort of instability and fickleness, in the Electors, is discouraging to good men, who leave their private concerns to serve the public. And what peculiar claims have Doct. Holland and Gen. Ripley to the confidence of the people of this District, superior or equal to hundreds of others? I have not been able to discover them—they have "had their turn," in serving the people, received their pay, and undoubtedly a due portion of public gratitude for their distinguished services; and, as Doct. H. is a physician, in full practice, and bound to attend to his patients; and as General Ripley, from his long and arduous services as Major General, of this Division, and the great variety and extent of his private concerns must, inevitably, make great sacrifices of his own interests and comfort, in his attendance at the Senate Board, both gratitude and humanity imperiously demand of the people of this District to excuse those gentlemen; and to elect others, having higher claims to the public confidence, and more favorably situated to serve the public, without sacrificing their own interests on the altar of patriotism. If, therefore, we must abandon Messrs. Small and Steele, I would beg leave to recommend Seth Morse, Esq. of Paris, and NATHANIEL HOWE, Esq. of Waterford, for Senators. The two last named gentlemen are well known to the people of this District. They have been uniform and consistent in their professions and conduct, as politicians; and their characters are unimpeachable; their ages and experience entitle them to public respect and confidence; and if elected to the Senate, would undoubtedly meet the highest anticipations of their constituents.

A VOTER.

Mr. Observer—As the several towns in the County of Oxford are required by law to choose a County Treasurer at the annual meeting in September, and as no person has yet been nominated for that office, it is confidently believed that HENRY RUST, Esq. the present Treasurer, will be supported—and receive the votes of

MANY.

Rettye.—To destroy Slugs or other insects on young wheat, take quick lime, water-slacked, and sow it by hand in its hot and powdered state over the wheat. Wheat on clover lays, is very subject to the depredations of insects bred in the soil. Salt has been used to destroy them.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

New-York, August 17.

Landing of Gen. La Fayette.

Yesterday, at an early hour, the whole city was in a bustle, almost every man, woman and child being engaged in preparing to witness the landing of our much respected Guest.—Between 9 and 10 o'clock, there was a general shutting up of shops, stores and counting houses, and all business was suspended for the day. The ringing of bells, the roar of cannon, and the display of the National Flag at all the public places, and on board the shipping, proclaimed that it was a day of joy in which all were anxious to participate. Before 12 o'clock, the Battery, the adjoining wharves, and every place commanding a view of the passage from Staten Island, were crowded to excess. It was computed that between 40 and 50,000 persons, including the troops were upon the Battery, which was filled to overflowing. The Castle Garden and its gallery were alike crowded.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock, the steam-ship Robert Fulton, manned with about 200 U. S. seamen, and decorated with the flags of every nation, sailed for Staten Island. She was followed by the steam-heats Chancellor Livingston, Oliver H. North, Connecticut, Nautilus, Belton, and others, all crowded with passengers, decorated with flags, and enlivened by bands of music.

The Committee of Arrangements of the Corporation, the Generals and other officers of the U. S. Army, the officers of the Navy, the Major Generals and the Brigadier Generals of the Militia—the President of the Chamber of Commerce, the committee from the Society of Cincinnati, proceeded in the Chancellor Livingston, which exhibited only the flags of the U. S. States and the State of New York.

About 1 o'clock, Gen. LA FAYETTE embarked at Staten Island on board the Chancellor Livingston. This was announced by a salute from Fort La Fayette, and from the steam ship Robert Fulton. The procession then moved for the city, and as they approached it, presented one of the most beautiful and interesting scenes ever witnessed.

About 2 o'clock the General landed at the Battery, where he was received by a salute from the troops, and the huzzas, and hearty and long continued cheers of the numerous throng which had assembled there to welcome him to our shores.

After resting about twenty minutes in the Castle Garden, he proceeded in an elegant barouche and four, through Broadway to the City Hall, accompanied by Gen. Morton, and escorted by the dragoons and troops. The doors, windows, balconies, and even the roof of the houses on this route were filled with ladies, all welcoming the General as he passed, by their smiles and waving their handkerchiefs.

It was near 4 o'clock before the General arrived at the City Hall, where he was received by the Mayor and Common Council, and formally welcomed and congratulated on his safe arrival in the country which he had so eminently aided in placing in the happy, free and prosperous state in which he now finds it.

After receiving the marching salute of the troops, in front of the City Hall, the General was conducted to his apartments at the City Hotel, where the members of the Corporation dined with him.

In the evening the front of the City Hotel, (the residence of the General,) and several other buildings, were handsomely illuminated. The theatres, public gardens, &c. displayed transparencies, fireworks and rockets in honor of the occasion, and the evening passed off with great hilarity. We did not hear of a single accident to mar the pleasures of the day.

The day was remarkably fine for the occasion, and the display of the troops was unusually brilliant.

The General may perhaps be received with more splendor and formality in some other of our cities, but in none will he meet with a more cordial and affectionate reception.

The General, we are happy to state, is in fine health, and appears much younger than was expected.

The Portrait Room in the City Hall is appropriated to the use of the General, where, during his stay, he will, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, receive the visits of such of the citizens as are desirous of paying their respects to him.

The President of the United States, has formally recognized Wm. Rollins, Esq. as Vice Consul of the Kingdom of Sweden and of Norway, for the States of Maine, New-Hampshire and Massachusetts.

The annual commencement at Dartmouth College took place on Wednesday last week. Among the honorary degrees conferred, was that of L. L. D. on the Hon. Joseph Story, of Salem.

The Concord Register mentions that the Corporation of Vermont University, at Burlington, have appointed the Rev. John Wheeler, of Windsor, President of the Institution, in place of President Haskell, whose lamented indisposition gives but faint hopes of his ever being restored to health and usefulness.

As a tribute of respect to the late C. A. Rodney, Esq. the members of the Bar of New-Castle County, have agreed to wear crapes on the left arm for thirty days.

A National Salute was fired at Washington, when a Government boat of the arrival of Gen. La Fayette at New-York. A salute was also fired at Alexandria.

The commissioners to settle the divisional line between Virginia and Maryland, lately met, but it being discovered that Virginia had determined to insist on her claim, the commissioners separated immediately.

On the 9th inst. the dwelling of Mr. Abraham Sitterly, in Rotterdam, N. Y. was struck with lightning and considerably shattered. One of his children, a girl about 13 years of age, was instantly killed; another lost both his eyes, and Mr. Sitterly and his wife were both severely injured.

The Aurickaree Indians are again giving our countrymen trouble in Missouri.

Store Boats are established on the N. York Grand Canal, which stop before villages, supply the inhabitants, and then move on to other villages.

One of the N. Orleans editors remarks that the inhabitants of the goonly city of New-Orleans are leaving it in such numbers, there will be hardly enough left in a few weeks, to stone the rabbits as they gambol round the market house.

The King of France has granted to Bishop Cheverus, lately of Boston, letters of naturalization, which were for some time withheld from him, and after taking the oaths he was to proceed to his diocese.

Gen. La Fayette and his son have been elected honorary members of the Historical Society of New-York.

We understand that Mrs. Broomfield, the wife of the late Gen. B. of Burlington, N. J. has lately received a full likeness of the Marquis La Fayette, intended by the Marquis as a present to the General.

On its being understood in Philadelphia, that Gen. La Fayette had arrived at New-York, the Mayor immediately directed that a merry peal be rung on the bells of Christ Church, to announce the arrival of this distinguished man in our country.

Messrs. Flagg, have been chosen Electors of the 1st Congressional District.

A deranged man attempted to cut a stage, in company with a woman, who was taken from the stage, and the man was wounded.

The History of that Mr. William top of the cliff at distance of 70 feet.

Henry Clay is without opposition.

A tremendous Mount-Verdon, New-Hampshire, dian corn were some instances of the hail stones which fell.

A Shocking Occurrence, in India, for berries, and a sand-bank to disperse them, as they said, was above them, were precipitated, and half an hour this horrible situation was dead, and two were restored.

Lightning.—A belonging to Mr. nings, and burnt a new barn belonging kinton, and partly burnt. And on the Bridge, having a Ladd, Esq. set on exertions of the three barns belonging destroyed by fire.

Free Masonry in to introduce free order the name of it was instituted; but caused the masonic stroyed the house held.

On Sunday Mr. James D. M. haste to call a within a quarter where the doctor broke the thigh ner, and immediately towards a house the cries of his family, at that ing, returned, and somuch that Mr. of the mane of t of 20 minutes, as the foot of the broken one ac During this time perfectly still; a ed upon his horse excommunicating physician, where his and the doctor d family.

Iron Chimneys.— London newspaper structure of iron must be rendered more ate pieces more from fire originating to the house.

CONFERENCE.— Mr. Lucius Blair, ago, was the bearer St. Petersburg. By tion was concluded tween Mr. Middleton and Count Nesselrode Russia. We unde of six articles, in w tween the two gov ner the most hon country.

The first article the Pacific Ocean, right of fishing, and West coast not alre with the aborigines.

2d article proves netic country shier, without perikis dont.

3d article fixes th of which the Unite zents, and south q 4th article allowe ten years, into all the purpose of fishi 5th article intere and provides that p-nished, not by se 6th article, to prev citizens or subject 7th. The article shall be exchange of the treaty.

This Convention and effort of the m our President to th Alexander but let the terms of the tr he secured all c congratulate the c the excellence of by our present Ad

By the Don Qui ot, says the New of the 15th July.

The Chamber's interest had been Republic of Haiti, to Paris, where th with the French C and several other

Accounts from of the assembling

OBSERVER'S FOUNT.

For the Oxford Observer.

A SKETCH.

Her cheek was fair and beautiful; but the flush
That sat upon it in its earlier days,
Had gone—gone with the hopes that gave it birth.
Her raven locks, once twin'd with so much care,
Now flew neglected o'er her serious brow,
And gave her azure eye a darker shade.
That eye proclaimed to the world, that it long since
Had ceased to weep over the grave of all its earthly
joys:
But that a thorn lay buried in the soul,
Which could not be extracted. Upon that lovely
countenance
Ethereal mildness held her peaceful throne,
Attended by a sadness, which, though it wore a smile,
Was not concealed from the beholder's gaze.
Deep in the recesses of her heart
Grief had a habitation. There she reigned
With undivided, though with quiet sway,
And slowly undermin'd both health and peace.
Sweet flower, thought I, how early has thy beautiful
head
Been blasted by the mildews of the world:
Though scarcely pass'd the morn of life,
Yet wilt thou soon return unto the bosom of thy
mother Earth,
And there thy sorrows rest. OITHONA.

For the Observer.

LIFE.

Like the breezes of summer,
Like the dews of the morn,
Like a fast fleeting vapour
Which shines and is gone,
Are our lives.

Death comes in his might,
Our days soon are o'er;
Like the vanishing smoke,
We soon are no more.

Like the dreams of the night,
Which so hastily pass,
Like a faint gleam of light,
Like the texture of glass,
Are our frames.

Our dreams are forgotten,
The light quick has flash'd,
The glass soon is broken,
We moulder to dust. SELIM.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

KNOW THYSELF.

I have ever thought that pride was one of the least warrantable passions that invade the human heart; many other impulses may plead provocation (however futile, in general, their plea against those Christian rules, by which we are commanded to guide our conduct) but for this most unworthy inmate of the heart no excuse can be offered, no justification allowed. We are, every one of us, on our entrance into the world alike, under the control of an all-powerful Providence. The new-born heir to a peerage lying under a silken canopy, wrapped in the softest robe, and the babe just awakened into life beneath the peasant's scanty robe of thatch are equally claimants on the mercy of our Heavenly Parent. Why then should any of us, as we increase in years, rebel against the universal governor, and usurp over our humbler fellow-creatures an unbecoming and unwarranted dominion! looking down upon them as beneath our notice, and whether sick or well, contented or needy, as unworthy of our slightest consideration? If it be true (and who, among Christians, dares doubt it?) that to be obedient to God is "to do our duty in that state of life unto which it hath pleased him to call us;" how much is the cheerful laborer an example rather for our imitation than contempt! I would win persuade myself that most of the various instances of pride which I have read, heard of, and met with, were merely in compliance with the fashion of the day, and though blame-worthy for the time, yet like the fashion to give way at last, after a transient indulgence, to succeeding ideas more creditable to our natures. What should we, poor mortals, be proud of? Our persons! The sickness of an hour will mar the most alluring form, chase the evening bloom from the glowing cheek of health, and the once lovely features in pallid dejection, and heart-rending deformity. What should we be proud of? Our wealth! Our riches are entrusted to us to dispense to the unfortunate, and if we neglect or abuse the trust thus honorably reposed in us, Providence, indignant of the misapplication of them, can at one stroke, deprive us of the power of enjoying them. If we must indulge a spirit of pride, let it work to laudable pursuits, and be these the objects of our emulation; to excel in wisdom, in clarity, in domestic duties, in pious gratitude to Heaven for the blessings we daily receive, in proofs that, by a participation with the distressed, who are not wholly undeserving of them, and in fervency of prayer for the beautiful continuance of them. I trust I shall be pardoned the insertion of this beautiful instance of laudable pride. Cornelia, daughter of the great Scipio, and wife of the consul Sempronius, was one day in company with some Roman ladies, who were showing and admiring each other's trinkets and jewels and whose minds seemed wholly occupied about their dress. Observing Cornelia silent among them, they asked her to show them her jewels: upon which, with a true maternal pleasure, she called her children to her, and presenting them to the company, said, "these, ladies, are my ornaments: these are my jewels; my children whom I have endeavored to educate for the good and glory of my country."

It was a beautiful turn, given by a great lady who by being asked where her husband was, when he lay concealed, for having been deeply concerned in a conspiracy, resolutely answered, that she had hidden him. This confession caused her to be brought before the governor, who told her, that nothing but confessing where she

had hidden him could save her from the torture. "And will that do?" said she. "Yes," replied the governor; "I will pass my word for your safety on that condition." "Then," said she, "I have hid him in my heart, where you may find him." This surprising answer charmed her enemies.

ON BEAUTY.—Personal beauty may be reduced to four heads: color, form, expression, and grace. Colors please by opposition, and it is in the face that they are more diversified and exposed: the reason why they please, arises less from their natural liveliness, and their being properly blended, than from the idea they present to the mind, of the perfect health of the object. The beauty of form includes the symmetry of the whole body, even to the turn of the eyebrows, or graceful flow of the hair; hence an union and harmony of all parts of the body is the general cause of beauty: and while the peculiar beauty of the female form is delicacy and softness, that of the male is apparent strength, or agility.

Expression is the effect of passions on the muscles of the human countenance, and the different gestures, the finest union of the passions, is a just mixture of modesty and sensibility; indeed, all the benign affections, such as love, hope, joy, and pity, add to beauty; while the predominance of hatred, fear, or envy, in the mind, deform the visage. Grace is the noblest part of beauty; the month is the chief seat of grace; the expressive beauty of the passions is principally in the eyes; there is no grace without motion, nor can impropriety be united with grace. Lord Bacon says, "in beauty, that of favor is more than that of color; and that of gracious and decent motion more than that of favor." With regard to the final cause of beauty, our taste for regularity, order, and simplicity, contribute to our happiness; and as beauty is frequently connected with utility, it is highly conducive to improvements in agriculture, architecture, and manufactures; it also concurs in an eminent degree, with mental qualifications, in promoting social intercourse, and forming connections among individuals in society.

Advice to Young unmarried Ladies.—If you have blue eyes you need not languish. If you have black eyes, you need not leer. If you have good teeth do not laugh. If you have bad ones, do not laugh less than the occasion will justify. If you dance well, dance but seldom. If you dance ill, never dance at all. If you sing well, make no previous excuses. If you sing indifferently, hesitate not a moment when you are asked; for few people are judges of singing, but every one is sensible of a desire to please. Never touch a sore place in any one's character; for be assured whoever you are that you have a sore place in your own, and a young woman is a flower, that may be blasted in a moment. It is always in your power to make a friend by smiles—what a folly then to make enemies by frowns. When you have an opportunity to praise, do it with all your heart. When you are forced to blame, do it with reluctance. If you would preserve beauty, rise early. If you would preserve esteem, be gentle. If you would obtain power, be condescending. If you would live happy, endeavor to promote the happiness of others.

The Planting of the Vine.—When Noah planted the first vine, and retired, Satan approached it, and said, "I will nurture you, charming plant!" He quickly fetched three animals; a sheep, a lion, and a hog; and killed them one after the other, near the vine. The virtue of the blood of these animals penetrated it, and is still manifested in its growth. When a man drinks one goblet of wine, he is then agreeable, gentle, and friendly; that is the nature of the lamb. When he drinks two, he is a lion, and says, "who is like me?" he then talks of stupendous things. When he drinks more, his senses forsake him, and at length he wallows in the mire. Need it be said, that he then resembles a hog.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CHARM.—The Aborigines of America were justly abhorred for their cruelty to their captives. A Highland sergeant who was in the troop that was commanded by General Oglethorpe, happened to be taken prisoner by an ambuscade. The savages made a triumphal entry into one of their towns, and their prisoner was committed to safe custody until the preparations for his tortures were completed. When he was brought out of prison, the whole exhibition of muzzling instruments, iron to be heated to burn out his eyes, &c. were displayed before him. These aggravations of the horrors of death he wished to avoid, and desiring a moment's pause, he addressed them in a long oration, concluding with informing them that he was gifted with a supernatural power; for that one of his relations presented him with a never-failing charm, which rendered him invulnerable to every weapon of war. "How also could I have escaped death in the late dreadful conflicts, wherein I call your powers to witness, that I was neither idle nor unexposed! This secret will I reveal in compensation of my tormented life, to the warlike tribe whose grateful slave I am." The Indians listened with eagerness to a proposal so flattering to their military turn, and after a short consultation united the arms of the prisoner; who requested that his broad sword might be delivered to one of the stoutest and boldest of their warriors. The Highlander then bared his neck, and with a gay countenance, and in a loud voice cried out, "Now behold, O Americans! the amazing evidence of my veracity and fidelity—do you, selected chieftain, exert your utmost force, which shall not fail to sever my head, but will not even erase the skin

of my enchanted neck." He then laid his head upon the block.—The Indian directed a forcible blow, with skill and strength—and the head was in an instant severed from the body, for ever and for ever! The Highlander thus evaded the torture which many of his countrymen had suffered in this inhospitable clime.

NEWSPAPERS.

"Intelligence is the life of Liberty." An American, and not take a paper! I should respect him more, and pity him less, if I saw him with a newspaper, although destitute of a coat and a breakfast. What could be a more noble spectacle than a freeman who would sooner deprive himself of some articles which we call necessities, than to remain ignorant of the world's history in this wonderful age. On the other hand, what more abject and base than to throw away on vicious indulgences, an hundred times the price of a paper, and for the want of one, remain unqualified for the discharge of our public duties.

The history of past ages is useful, but the history of our own times is indispensable. Men who undertake to stir without it, will grope in thick darkness; will be unable to judge with accuracy of public affairs, and will be responsible to their God for their refusal to acquire knowledge.

The history of our own times is a matter of peculiar concern to us, because it is the age of astonishing changes, of changes too that affect our interests and our dearest hopes; but the history of present times concerns us more especially, because these times are our own.

But who is so selfish as to think of none but himself? Who will not have an eye to the intelligence of those about him? Who will not regard the innocence, peace, happiness and elevated state of society, which comes from the dissemination of knowledge; and that cheapest and most general diffusion of knowledge, a circulation of the new paper? Ah! do we reflect sufficiently, how important an auxiliary of virtue it may become? Do we but think how much more efficient it may be than even the pulpit? How much wider the circulation of its sentiments! and transitory as they are, how much more lasting its impressions?

Again, we say, who will not take a little pains, or exert a little influence to qualify men for the exercise of their rights? Who will not in this way do something to strengthen the barrier which freedom has thrown up in the western world against the ravages of despotism?

But above all, who is there, that can bear to send his offspring upon the world untaught to take an active part in it, and limited in the power of being useful to themselves or others. The young of either sex who are ignorant of their times cannot come into competition with others. Small, small indeed, in comparison, is their chance for exalted character, or for success in their enterprises.

RELIGIOUS.—From the Pennsylvania Gazette, December 4, 1740, Number 625, printed by B. Franklin, Philadelphia, Postmaster: The following is an exact copy of a letter from George Wright, now under sentence of death in Newgate, for robbing Mr. Martin, a surgeon of Shadwell, on the highway near Old Ford.

"I have now a desire for to sell my body, & you are willing to buy it, I desire that you will let me know, & if you have a mind to buy it, I desire that you would speak to some of your Hall. I am your friend and
Lime
All from yours,
For Mr. Martin, Surgeon Shadwell."
Geo. Wright

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

In the brig Sultana, which arrived at this port yesterday, from London, came passenger, Mr. Joseph Price, of Wilmington, Del. who was one of the crew of the brig Gen. Gates, of Boston, and was taken prisoner by the natives of New-Zealand. Mr. P. has furnished Mr. Topliff with a narrative of their capture, from which we extract the following particulars: The Gen. Gates sailed from Boston in 1821, on a sealing voyage, and on the 10th of August following, Price was landed with five others on the coast of New-Zealand, to catch seals. After remaining there six weeks, having procured 2563 skins they were taken by a party of natives of New-Zealand, at 10 o'clock at night. The natives sat fire to their huts, burnt their skins and destroyed their provisions, not knowing the use of them. They then tied their hands behind them, and marched them to Looking Glass Bay, a distance of more than a hundred and fifty miles. They had nothing to eat but roasted fish. They were then marched 200 miles to Sandy Bay, where they found a collection of savages, who carried them before their King and Queen. As soon as they arrived, one of their number John Rawter, of London was ordered to be killed. He was tied to a tree and struck on the head by two savages, armed with clubs. His head was cut off and buried, and the rest of the body they roasted in a kind of oven under ground, and offered to the survivors to eat;

and having nothing else, they were forced by hunger to partake of it. They tied the remaining five to a tree, with fifty men to guard them. The next day James Webster was killed and roasted, the day after Wm. Rawson of New York, shared the same fate. The next day, from what they could learn from the chief, James West of N. Y. was to die; but the night previous, a heavy squall rose from the east, with thunder and rain, which so frightened the natives that they all ran away to the west with a hideous noise, leaving the men tied under the tree. They succeeded in cutting themselves, escaped to the shore, found their boat, in which they put to sea without provisions. They were not 30 yards from the shore when they saw 700 savages coming in search of them. They had been three days in the boat, when they were picked up by the brig Marry, Captain White, of Sydney, N. South Wales, at which place they were landed on the 10th of November.

Clerical Devils.—A letter from Pargol-mo, dated the 13th ult. gives the following account of the fatal result of an attempt on the Vicar, Curate, and Sacristan, to play the devil with a Constitutionalist.—A singular occurrence has taken place in a village called Aetes, near Hualich, about twelve leagues from Barcelona. A constitutionalist being at the point of death, his brother called on the Curate, and requested of him to come and administer the Sacraments. The Curate refused, saying—"Your brother is a Constitutionalist, that is to say, a villain, an impious wretch; an enemy to God and man—he is damned without mercy, and it is therefore useless for me to confess him! But who told you that my brother was damned? Who told me? replied the Curate, 'why God himself!' What? cried the astonished Spaniard, 'God has spoken to you?' Yes," answered the Curate, with assurance, "God spoke to me during the sacrifice of mass, and told me that your brother was damned to all the devil." It was in vain that the brother reiterated his entreaties, the Curate was inexorable. A few days after, the Constitutionalist died, and the brother returned to the Curate to beg of him to perform the funeral ceremony on the body. The Curate refused, saying, "The soul of your brother is now burning in hell, as I told you before. It would be in vain for me to take any trouble about entering his body, for during the night the devils will come and carry it away, and in forty days you, yourself, will meet with the same fate." The Spaniard, not giving implicit credit to this diabolical visit, watched during the night by the body of his brother, with his pistols loaded. Between 12 and 1 o'clock a knock was heard at the door, and a voice exclaimed—"I command you to open in the name of the living God; open, if not, your instant ruin is at hand." The Spaniard refused to open, and shortly after he saw enter by a window three able bodied devils, covered with skins of wild beasts, having the usual quantity of horns, claws, and spiked tails, who set about carrying the coffin containing the body.—Upon this, the Spaniard fired, and shot one devil dead, the others took to flight; he fired after them; and wounded both, one of whom died in a few minutes, the other escaped. In the morning when the people went to church, there was no Curate to officiate, and it was shortly after discovered, on examining the two defunct devils, that one was the Curate and the other the Vicar, the wounded devil was the Sacristan, who confessed the whole diabolical proceeding. This singular case is now before the Criminal Tribunal of Barcelona."

ANECDOTES.

A lady who presumed to make some observations, while a Physician was recommending her husband to a better world, was told by the Doctor, that if some women were admitted there, their tongues would make Paradise a Purgatory;—and if some Physicians, replied the lady, were to be admitted there, they would make it a Desert.

A Jew does not eat Pork.—A well known rake, sitting in Drury-lane Theatre, beside a very pretty girl, was very rude with her. The girl, however, appeared as if she did not or would not hear him; but as he became more bold and impudent, she at last turned round and said with an angry countenance, "Be pleased to let me alone." To which the surly and contented free-bor could only answer, "Say, do not eat me."—Upon which the girl said with a smile—"Be not afraid, I am a Jewess."

An Irishman giving an account of a quarrel with one of his cronies, said to the justice—"Pleas your worship, he told me to go to the Devil, and I came straight to your honor."

In a party of ladies, the conversation turned upon the fact, that females have many admirers, but few or no lovers. "Ah!" said a venerable old lady who sat by lamenting the degeneracy of times, "Counting as nothing now to what it was when I was young."

One Sunday evening, a young gentleman was taken into custody, for playing at cards, for which he was flogged, when, while in the act of flagellation, gave several kicks and struggles; at which the master said, "Ah, sir, you may struggle but I'll cut."

A countryman about to alter his condition, appeared last week, before a magistrate to swear the affidavit required by the New Marriage Act, when on being read to him, he complained that he did not understand it. "Not understand it," said his wife, who was not overburdened with sense—"Not understand it? why, you must be quite a fool." "No, I don't quite," said honest Ned drily, "but I don't near one."

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